

On Thursday last, the corner stone of the new court house was laid with Masonic ceremonies. Early in the morning the streets grew lively with persons from all parts of the county, whose faces showed that they had forgotten for the time short crops and the working of the lien law. The Masonic lodges were out in full force, accompanied by the Odd Fellows, and assembled at the Presbyterian Church, about half past 10 o'clock A. M., from which place they marched in procession, under the direction of Samuel Dibble, Esq., Marshal, down Russell street to Middleton, down Middleton to Amelia, up Amelia to Church, and up Church to the Court House Square, where they halted and passed under the arch in inverted order.

A stand had been erected, for the occasion, to the rear of which was another—occupied by the organ and choir of the Lutheran Church.

The assemblage was called to order by Grand Master Izlar, who presented the Rev. Edward Cooke, who made a feeling and eloquent prayer. An ode from the choir here followed, at the conclusion of which the Hon. T. W. Glover was introduced, and made a speech replete with interesting reminiscences of our city.

He said, in substance, that he had been requested by some of his young friends to give his recollections of the men and things connected with the early history of Orangeburg. He remembered with vivid distinctness, and had in his mind's eye, the events that transpired in its younger days, and what his spirit felt then his fancy drew; so that the accidents and incidents of that period had stamped themselves indelibly upon his memory. Except Capt. Jacob Stroman, he was the only one left of the number who lived here in the earlier days of Orangeburg.

The first grant of land made was in the year 1735 to Henry Weitzer, Peter Rothé, Hans Ralte, Ulrich Kober, Michael Sackviler and Baltzegar Stroman. The town was first settled by Germans and Hollanders, but principally by the former. The lands embracing Orangeburg—comprising about 850 acres—were granted to Germans, but the names of many of their descendants had been metamorphosed into something else. A man by the name of Ferguson, was obliged, in the pursuit of fortune, to settle in the Western part of New York. The people there called him Feuerstein. On his return to our English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that Feuerstein in German, meant flint in English. They retranslated him and the descendants of Feuerstein go by the name of Flint to this day. One of his grandsons settled at the Acadian coast, on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of his family, as he was called by a literal translation in French, Pierre a Fusil, and was afterwards called Peter Gun. A great many names had undergone like changes. The Grambling and Imboden families were not known by those names in the days to which he alluded.

The old jail was built about 1770, and stood about five hundred yards from where the new court house now stands. The court house was built about the year 1790.

The next incident of importance was the immigration here of a number of Swiss Germans. Such was Orangeburg up to 1809. The street which is now called Broughton, was then nothing but a public road, as there were no streets in those days.

Between the new court house and Mr. Aron's place (now owned by Mr. J. W. H. Dukes), stood a school house in rear of the Oak Villa. The school was kept by a Mr. Todd, a very worthy and industrious man. The next house was that of Wm. Poeser, a tailor. The next was Mamell's, and stood where Mr. Joseph Harley now lives. Then came, just across the corner, where Meroney's hotel stands, the house of James Stewart, the ancestor of many well known families in this county; the next was the house of Gideon Jennings, who lived between Meroney's and D. Louis'. The house of John Vineyard, who was clerk of the court, stood upon the ground now occupied by the residence of D. Louis, and that of James Carmichael, orli-

nary, was situated at the head of what is now known as Broughton street. Remote from this street lived Henry Dana Ward, Peter and Jacob Rowe, while over the branch stood the Lestargette house. Hinkel, a wheelwright, resided near the Methodist graveyard. John Bone lived on the left side of Broughton street, and Samuel P. Jones, Commissioner in Equity, on the corner of Amelia and Broughton. On the Southwest corner of Broughton and Amelia stood the store of Vineyard and Glover. Where the Clark house stands lived Mrs. Mary Wilson, next to which was the court house, now known as the Marchant place. On Windsor street, towards the river, was the Bruce house on the one side and the Rickenbaker house on the other; and close by stood the house of John Dick. Wm. Ott, a carpenter, lived near the river and was the toll gatherer. Timothy Barton (the father of Col. D. R. Barton) was the sheriff at that time.

The Judge here dwelt upon the progress that the town had made since the days of his boyhood, and feelingly touched upon the scenes and faces of that day.

The old jail was important in Revolutionary times. So was the Bruce house. In 1777 Gov. Rutledge delivered a 4th of July speech near it. It was upon the old jail, commanded by Fischer, that Sumter made an attack and captured about eighty men. A ball from one of his cannon struck the Bruce house, and emptied the old lady's wine, who complained of the circumstance very much. He got this from Abram Felder and Rickenbaker. Thus stood things in those days when the population of Orangeburg did not exceed forty in number. From his recollection of the village it was very sickly. The branch, which extends from the Fair Grounds, was supposed to have been the main cause. In 1846 the population of Orangeburg was about five hundred. From this fact we could judge of our increase in population and wealth.

The venerable Judge here concluded his interesting narrative, which we regret to say is but feebly outlined in this report. He alluded feelingly to the days that were gone and would come no more, and hoped that our new court house, when finished, would be dedicated to justice, and that in its walls, the law would be executed without favor or reward.

After a beautiful air—which was discoursed by the choir in its sweetest style—had died away, Maj Knowlton was introduced and made the following excellent address. For beauty of expression, and faultlessness of diction, it is seldom surpassed. We congratulate ourselves upon being able to present it to our readers in full:

Brothers and Friends!
The peculiar and impressive ceremonies in which we are to-day engaged imply a Masonic approval of the purposes for which this building is erected—this new Court House of our own fair County of Orangeburg—and I declare to you, as a Mason, that I know of no structure by mortal hands whose corner or foundation-stone may be more appropriately laid by free and accepted Masons than one whose purpose is to provide for the administration of Justice—that virtue which is the "boundary of right," "which enables us to give to every man his just due," which "in a great measure constitutes real goodness, and is therefore represented as the perpetual study of an accomplished Mason," and without the exercise of which "universal confusion would ensue, lawless force might overcome the principles of equity, and social intercourse no longer exist."

Justice! In all the languages of this many-peopled world there is no word richer in meaning—in all the teeming brains of men there is no idea more comprehensive—among all sects, all creeds, there is no symbol more suggestive. For it embraces and epitomizes all Masonic and all human duties.

For we, my brothers, are charged by the Master upon our initiation that the three great duties of Masons are to God, to their neighbors, and to themselves.

And in the 22d chapter of Saint Matthew we read that "when the Pharisees had heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, they were gathered together.

"Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying,

"Master, which is the great commandment in the law?"

And the reply was "Thou shalt

love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind.

"This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

"On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Justice, therefore, in its highest sense, comprehends all the duties of man toward his Maker, his fellow-man (or neighbor,) and himself—for the emphatic mandate of this high virtue is, that "to each shall be rendered that which is his just due"—and these great duties comprehend all others.

Thus, an accurate definition of this cardinal virtue results in the establishment of a remarkable parallelism between the most sublime teachings of Christianity and of Masonry. The three great duties of Masons are co-equal and co-extensive with the two great commandments of the New Testament.

But the Justice hereafter to be meted within these walls must, in the nature of things, be subject to limitations and imperfections. Principles may be recognized, but their varied and complex mutual relations cannot always be determined or understood. Laws which seem wisely enacted may prove unjust in their practical operation—and the best laws may be both misunderstood and misapplied. In other words, human laws carry with them the human frailties and shortcomings of those with whom they originate and of those by whom they are administered. The corner stone may be "well formed, true and trusty," but its relation to other portions of the building may not have been wisely considered—the building itself, indeed, may not have been needed—may even be worse than useless, a positive and unmitigated evil.

Against these dangers the most effective safeguard is the cultivation, among all communities and among all nations, of those sentiments of Truth, of Honor, of Forbearance, of Brotherly Love, which are either expressly or by inference comprised in the cardinal virtue of the Christian and Masonic faith. When these sentiments shall have become the mainsprings of human action, then, indeed, will be realized the desire of one who spoke from his soul's depths:

"For Justice, all seasons summer—every land a home!"

And yet it must be admitted that, for absolute justice, this world has, absolutely, no home—that for it no season can be absolutely summer. For no matter how wise, how good, the law may be in itself—no matter how ably expounded or how honestly administered—there is necessarily inherent in all human laws a rigidity, an inflexibility, an inability of adaptation to special and exceptional cases, which most occasionally lead to the most disastrous consequences.

But let us leave the consideration of that which is so unfortunately inevitable, and turn to the pleasanter subjects suggested by these proceedings.

From every neighborhood of the county our brothers have come to-day to aid us in the performance of a ceremony which carries us, in imagination, back through medieval days to the remote ages when our ancient brethren "wrought in both operative and speculative Masonry"—when the Trowel, the Level, the Square, and all the other implements of our craft, were wielded, in actual labor, by men of honest heart and brawny hand. Then was it first taught that *laborare est orare*—that to work is, in one sense (and a noble one), to pray—and that the wages most sincerely enjoyed are those which are most honestly earned. And never, I believe, through all the mutations of time, have our "brethren of the mystic tie" forgotten or ignored these principles. Though "the greatest and best of all ages," though Emperors and Kings, Presidents and Princes, have been, and are to this day, "encouragers and promoters of our royal art," yet have they never changed—and probably they never sought to change—the old Masonic sentiment as to the dignity of labor—the inherent nobility of sheer, hard work.

Nor was their handiwork, when the occasion required, wanting in a beauty, a grace and delicacy which charm and captivate the most refined and cultivated taste of the present day. The most imposing and beautiful specimens of architecture in the old world—the cathedrals and castles, towers and spires, of Italy, of Spain, of France, of England, yet stand, as they stood hundreds of years ago,

monuments and illustrations of the deft and powerful hands, the highly educated intellects, and wonderful artistic taste, of those who, equally with ourselves, were "engaged by solemn obligations to erect magnificent buildings, to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the great Architect of the universe." To them are we indebted for the rich enabulations, the quaint gargoyles, the graceful columns and all the exquisite carvings in stone which adorn the gothic art of Europe, and to which the epithet of "frozen music" has been applied by the greatest of modern critics.

But in the contemplation of these beautiful and glorious works of our fellow craftsmen, let us not be downcast, my brothers at the reflection that the spirit of the present age no longer requires the erection of such proud structures at the hands of operative Masonry. Better for defence than castles and towers are resolute hearts and indomitable wills; dearer to us than all grand cathedrals and minsters are the plain and simple churches that dot our country side, and though their white and tapering spires be not so gorgeously embellished as those beyond the sea, yet do they surely point as straightly heavenward. And now, ere the Master scatters the corn of nourishment, and pours the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy upon the foundation stone of this new temple, let us silently yet earnestly invoke the Great Architect that justice may always find therein a goodly host and cordial welcome, and that, so far as is possible in our earthly and temporary Lodge, there may, in the words of Joseph Story, at no distant period be realized the boast of the Roman Orator "*Non erit alia lex Romae, alia Athenis; alia nunc, alia posthac, etc.*"—There shall not then be one law for Rome, another for Athens; one law to-day, another hereafter—but during all Time, and for all nations, there shall be one LAW, all-embracing, eternal and immortal!

Here followed more music and the Grand Master's address, by D. D. G. M. James F. Izlar, which was delivered with the most impressive dignity and earnestness. Then music again, and the pouring of corn, wine and oil upon the corner stone, after which the benediction was pronounced, when the interesting ceremonies came to a close. Despite the inclement weather a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance upon the occasion.

The Governor's Message.

This document was read in both branches of the General Assembly on Tuesday last. It is a comprehensive document, dealing with most of the questions of general interest proper to be brought before the body, and evincing in its grasp of principles, and in its details, and in its thought and form of expression, the well known characteristics of the Governor's mind and style. It contains congratulations upon the marks of progress and contentment among the people. It represents that the tax laws of the State are now administered with fairness and ability, and with improving promptness on the part of the people in paying taxes. Legislative expenses have been reduced, and abuses in connection with contingent funds in a great degree removed. All executive contingent funds have been drawn during the past year on vouchers approved by and filed with the Comptroller General, and publicity and accountability in that way secured. A brief session is recommended, and also an improved method of paying legislative accounts by requiring that all such, or claims passed by the General Assembly, shall be made by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller General, for which the vouchers shall be filed with him. It is recommended that the State printing should hereafter be thrown open to competition, and that a bill having for its object this reduction of the number of salaried officers and of the amounts of their salaries be passed. The provision by taxation to defray all the estimated expenses of the State for the current year is next insisted upon as an imperative duty. The second constitutional duty is the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the last year's deficiencies, the total amount of which is given as \$308,872.15, of which \$249,372.29 should be provided for in the present year's levy.

The Governor, after touching lightly upon the Hardy Solomon bank business, considers the public debt, and insists that the terms of its settlement shall be scrupulously kept. The

floating indebtedness, he thinks, should be settled, first, by properly auditing all forms of indebtedness, and, secondly, by its gradual payment by annual tax. The Governor next reviews county finances, the reports of the State officers and officers of public institutions, finding in each evidences of fidelity and industry. He renews his advice given last winter to order the election of Justices of the Peace and of constables, by the people, and to make a registration of electors. He thinks that minority representation is growing in favor among all the people of the State, and urges the consideration of this measure by the General Assembly. In recommending that an appropriation be made in aid of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the present year, he advises that the condition be attached "that the society shall so manage its affairs as to enlist the support and confidence of all who regard the welfare of the State." How this is to be done, he does not say. The message concludes with some good advice about the selection of Judges, and with references to the centennial celebration in 1876.

We have thus glanced at the principal topics of the message, and urge our people to study and examine it fully. It breathes a good spirit in many things. It contains good sentiments.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ITS SPIRIT—VETO OF THE TAX BILL—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—MAJ. KNOWLTON'S CHANCES FOR A JUDGESHIP—WHAT ONE SAYS WHO KNOWS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.,
November, 24th 1875.

The convening of the General Assembly has been marked by several circumstances which show the strength that the watchword Reform has obtained in the minds of the people. The principal of these was the sustaining of the Governor's veto of the tax bill by a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives on yesterday. Such an event is undoubtedly without precedent in the history of post-bellum legislation, and goes far to show the strength and influence which a rightly minded executive can exert, even with such an admittedly uncontrollable body as a State Legislature.

The new tax bill as proposed, and as favored by the Governor, will, in many respects, be a great improvement on the last. Its essential features will be very much altered, and the total levy for State purposes will not exceed ten and a half mills. This expended properly, as it undoubtedly will be, will relieve the State from its present embarrassed condition, and speak volumes for the administration in their efforts to secure to the people of the State an honest and economical government, and to lessen the burden of taxation.

The Annual Message of the Governor has been very favorably received, and commented on, with the exception of the part which relates to the forthcoming centennial. His appointment of the Centennial Commission some time since, created a very just indignation among the leading colored men of the State; and his present explanation of his action only tends to increase the feeling. They argue that South Carolina is not to be represented as she was, but as she is; and that His Excellency would have done but simple justice, and silently acknowledged that there were some colored men in the State fit to represent her, by mingling with the "fair representatives," a few dark ones. I doubt very much, however, if the State, even with the aid of the immaculate commission, will be represented at Philadelphia. Our people as a whole, do not take a great interest in the matter, and it will require much more time and labor to awaken their enthusiasm in the cause, than either the Commission or the Governor are prepared to give. In addition to this, a considerable amount of money will be required to perfect the arrangements necessary to a successful representation of the resources and industries of the State, and neither the Legislature nor the "eminent and honorable citizens of the State" are prone to contribute, where they do not see the prospect of an immediate return to the investment. The failure of South Carolina to "fill her place in the centennial pageant," may therefore be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The election of Judges which will doubtless take place some time in January, creates considerable interest, and candidates for judicial honors (and emoluments) are continually springing up with mushroom-like rapidity. The Republican party, in its selection of Judges heretofore, has with some honorable exceptions, been peculiarly unfortunate, and the consequence is, that they are determined in future to look closely to the character and capacity of the men they elect, before dropping upon their shoulders the judicial ermine. Among the candidates who are most favorably spoken of, is Judge Knowlton, of your county. This gentleman is well and favorably known to all the prominent politicians, who frequent the capital, and I have no doubt whatever, that if elected, he will prove a bright and useful ornament to our judiciary, and sustain the reputation that he has already gained, by administering "equal and exact justice to all men."

Yours centennially,
ROLLO.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury of Charleston county against Martin R. Delaney for breach of trust and Grand Larceny. This officious gentleman is the same suave individual whom the Independent Republicans ran for Lieutenant-Governor in the last campaign. Governor Chamberlain recently appointed him a Trial Justice, but, as a matter of course, off goes his official head now as his Excellency is under pledge not to continue thieves in office.

TO DRUGGISTS, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.—I carry in stock from 1,000 to 3,000 boxes of window glass, (the largest stock in the South,) embracing all sizes, from 4x6 to 40x60 in single or double thick and polished plate. Standard brands of French and American make. Stained, cut, ground, enamelled, and church glass. Putty by the bladder or ton. Glaziers, points, knives, Diamonds, &c.
The above are imported direct from the factories and I guarantee bottom cost. Send for latest quotations.

Truly yours,
P. P. TORR,
Charleston, S. C.

J. N. ROBSON,

68 EAST BAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C. November 1, 1875.
Having been engaged for twenty years in the Guano Trade with eminent success, I deemed it advisable to introduce Fertilizers under my own name and guarantee. I have made arrangements to have prepared a Guano under my inspection and control, called ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZERS. This Guano is of the highest standard. It contains, among other valuable ingredients, three per cent of Ammonia, one and a half per cent of Potash, and fourteen per cent of Available Phosphate. I also have prepared for me a COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE of the highest standard. These Fertilizers are compounded of the purest materials, and are manipulated and tested under the supervision of Dr. St. J. Ravenel, of this city whose name gives a warrant for their high character and adaptation for our soil. I offer these Fertilizers to Planters on the following favorable terms:

ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZERS.

Cash \$44 per ton; on time, \$50.
ROBSON'S COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

Cash, \$28 per ton; on time, \$33.

Planters ordering immediately will be allowed to the first of April to decide which they prefer, cash or time. An order for a car load of eight tons will be sent free of drayage; but for a less amount \$1 per ton will be charged. On orders for large lots from Grangers or dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

I take this occasion to return my thanks to those who have so largely patronized the Fertilizers hitherto offered by me, and in soliciting their favorable attention to another, I pledge my best efforts to merit a continuance of confidence by keeping the highest standard of Fertilizers adapted to cotton and corn.

nov 27 3m.

For sale

I will offer at public Sale on Sales day in December next, three good building Lots, the Lots are situated at the foot of Market Street and fronting on the New Street lately opened. Terms, one half Cash. Further particulars given on day of sale.

nov 27 2t

Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of a certain mortgage and under the direction of the mortgage, I will sell at Orangeburg, S. C., in front of the Sheriff's Office, on Monday the 6th day of Dec., 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

One bay Horse and two fine Milch Cows and one Mule, seized on as the property of Nero Boatick under Mortgage to Walton Smith.

Terms cash.
ANDREW D. SMITH,
Agent.

nov 20 3t